



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MONOTROPA UNIFLORA.—We read with much pleasure and profit Dr. Kunze's notes upon *Monotropa uniflora*, and we are glad that our former note called them out. While acknowledging that the weight of the Doctor's practical experience militates strongly against our previous statement, we still think the evidence in the case warranted us in making a pretty strong statement of probable poisoning. Since some grave doubts have been thrown upon the correctness of our attributing the toxic influences mentioned to *Monotropa uniflora*, we have again investigated the case and have evidence that seems rather to strengthen our former statement. This matter we give to the readers of the GAZETTE for their own conclusions.

The young lady, concerned, did not gather the plant in the woods, and hence could not have been poisoned by coming in contact with *Rhus* in that way. She re-affirms her belief that she was poisoned by the Indian Pipe, as she was handling this plant when she crushed it with the results before mentioned. The examination took place at her home after the plant had been brought from the woods. Of course it is barely possible that there might have been some roots of *Rhus* about it when she was handling it; although the particular specimens, which are in my Herbarium, show no indications of any matters belonging to another plant, nor do I remember to have seen any when the plants were first given to me. The young lady says she has often handled the *Rhus Toxicodendron* without any bad effects; but this having been done even several times might not be conclusive evidence at all, that under other states of the constitution this subtle poison would not reach her.

Of course with the experience of Dr. Kunze and others made known to me, I recognize that the cumulative evidence bears strongly against the isolated case we have presented. But I have given the facts just as they were given to me, without knowing that the plant had any particular value in therapeutics. If it is not a genuine case of poisoning by this plant the evidence, all things considered, is very strong that way.—A. H. YOUNG, *Lafayette, Ind.*

BRYUM ATWATERIÆ.—The discoverer of this plant was, as Elizabeth Emerson of Vermont, a pupil at the Way Seminary in 1828, when the writer (then Mrs. Lincoln) was preparing for publication her lectures on Botany. Some forty years after this, the former pupil visited the writer at her home in Baltimore, introducing her husband, S. T. Atwater, Esq., of Chicago. She had cultivated the love of science imbibed from her school teachings. In affluent circumstances, without children, and with an indulgent husband who was happy to gratify her literary and scientific taste, she had traveled much and made extensive researches in Natural Science.

After the renewal of our acquaintance she was a faithful and attentive correspondent. At my suggestion she presented to the "Maryland Academy of Sciences" a valuable collection of four hundred botanical specimens. She was elected an honorary member of this society, which after her death at Buffalo, N. Y., in April, 1878, paid a fitting tribute to her memory, as an earnest laborer in the cause of science.

We take from a Michigan paper an extract from an address of Prof. Albert D. Hager, before the Chicago Historical Society:

"Mrs. Atwater was interested in several departments of science, but Botany was her favorite study. During a sojourn in California she preserved more than 2,000 specimens of plants, several of which were new to science." After recounting her valuable historical records, her philanthropic efforts and her active and generous benevolence, the Professor closes by this remark, "It may, in truth, be said that the world is made the better as well as the wiser for her having lived in it."

The following extract from a letter of Feb. 12th, 1878, to the writer, gives the history of the discovery and naming of the *Bryum Atwateriæ*:

"I forward for your acceptance this little specimen. I believe you will feel an es-